elbed and Pictured-Black Skirts No Louger in Payer-Make the Garment Contrast with the Gown-How Skirts Should be Triumed-A Giance at the Pashlous.

Strange, isn't it, that just at this particular time, when occans of ink and floods of ele-quence are poured forth about the thraidom of petticoas tyranny and the glory of petticoat mancipation, that the hitherto modestly retiring little garment should triumphantly assert itself as the one feature Indispensable to elegant dress? In its silken sheen gloams the bow of promise that, in spite of the introduc-tion of legiets, tights, bifurcated skirts, Turk-



trousers, "knickers," and all the rest of the reform paraphernalia, woman will not relinquish her traditions and frills until roses renounce their fragrance and butterflies are born with dun gray wings.

Before the promotion of the petticoat to its present place of honor it was a commonplace thing of muslin or cambric, possessing no in-dividuality, lacking character as well as interest, and vulgarly suggestive of the isundress's art in the disagreeable rattle, with which it vouched for its cleanliness, and announced the coming of the mistress and maid with no priated the most costly of fabrics and dainty



Observe a half a dozen women on the promein cut, little varied in decoration, convention-ally similar in color, but when they approach s crossing and with a graceful bend and dip gather up the long, plain skirts, then there fashes out the brilliant sunset hues, the gay scarlet of the rebels' color, the soft blue that brown-haired women were created to wear. the chrysanthemum tints in fringed ruches like chrysanthemum petals, bright tarand rainbow stripes and shad-



tags. The more severely plain the gown the gayer and more dainty, the skirt beneath; the more dignified the wonrer, the more daringly defiant the color schume of skirt. The woman who hasn't us many the skirt. The woman who hasn't as many silk skirts as she has awell gowns doesn't heleng to fashion's elect. The woman who hasn't any silk skirt at all had better save on soap and matinde tickets until she gets one. If you don't want people to think you are wearing a last season's pettleoat buy one of moire or proceeded silk. The brocaded skirts have a succession of plaitings, one above the other, see a different shade, and matching



THE PETTICOAT REIGNS.

Piles of the green tint in the rose leaves. A black and old rose broadle has old rose pinked flouress covered with black lace ruffers, and Knickers cannot knock it Ont.

Tights, Trousers, and Knickers Cannot Knock it Ont.

FASHION CLINGS TO THE SKIRT,

And Skirts Are Very Gay and Beautiful This Year.

The Silk Pettlesest and An the Other Riads.

Described and Fistured—Black Shirts No.



are trimmed with narrow or wide ruffles of fino open embroidery. One very pretty blue aurah skirt has a deep flounce of fine nainsook needlework with barred insertions, through which inch-wide blue ribbons are threaded and tied in bows on either side the front. A scarlet surah potificat with a generous train has a black lace ruffle in the edge, another under the edge, and over these a flounce of the red with a black ruffle and three strips of insertion to finish it. White skirts of surah are made up with all the elaborate lace irillings, tucks, and insertions that have been so long a feature of French ection skirts. Economical women buy the plainer skirts with hemmed and tucked ruffles, which have the pretty rustle and gay coloring without the plaked frills that fringe and fray out with service.

Black skirts are decidedly in the minority in the shops, but they, too, have the musical and entraneling swish, and are serviceable for



rainy weather wear. They have the pinked ruffles or flournes trimmed with coarse net, through which bright taby ribbons are run, with feather-stitched tucks above them done in the same colored silg as the ribbon. If you are going to make a skirt for yourself, and you will save quite a bit toward buying another one if you do, the most satisfaction will be found in a satin-striped moire, made with two or three hemmed ruffles on the bottom and a facing under the hem of mohair, which will add to the service of the skirt and detract not at all from its beauty.

HINTS AS TO CONTUMES.

The Newest Things About the Hodice, the

Skirt, and the Steeves of Gowne. Now that the penitential season is upon us. when feminine humanity explutes its past sins by making up new clothes to commit fresh ones in, the thrifty woman who has managed to save a few shekels from her housekeeping money or dress allowance girds herself as for battle, and plunges into the whirling, bewi'dering throng that converts the shopping district into a howling kind of Stock Exchange, and goes home at night with a purse full of samples, a horrible headache, and most kaleidoscopic ideas of what "they wear." The next morning.



the trimming on skirts that are trimmed at all is much wider than it was last season and has mostly edges like fur or velvet buffs, and that the monotonyof the plain bell skirt is sightly varied by a "wattegu" plat in the back, it y a side panel of contrasting color, by a row of outlons or brailing on one side the front, by a succession of skirts one above the other to the number of three, each cisced with hands of albon and cut on the blas, with considerable flare to the lower edges. In her collection of samples she flucts the greatest number of black sliks with sails stripes of four or loss aright colors, repeated in hundreds of variations. Some of these sites have the stripes narrow and of oqual distance; others have, besides the narrow, typical stripes of the season, a tiny line of flowers and leaves in the same colors. She bethinks her of a gown she saw made up of this material. It is black, with clusters of pale blue stripes, four in a place, it has a broad hand of meire ribton around the bottom five inches wide and about two inches above the hom of the skirt, On each side this band is a ruching of black lace, platied very uill and about two inches in which. The skirt opens on one side of the back over a narrow panel of moirs, the edges of which are hidden beneath a ruching of lace. The entire front of the bodice is moire, platied or folded to fit the fligure in seamless effect, with a short circular yoke of pale blue sik covered with lace, and from which a deep full fall of lace drapes the shoulders like a cape. The sleevessare full and importent, with close culfs to the edges, knowing that she and a seemstress could make it up for half the dressmaker's price, is too good for this earth.

THE NEW PEIL

It Comes from Paris and Involves a Vell Pin of Some Worth.

The latest phase of iniquitous development in veils is a kind of follow-my-leader attachment in the lack quite as distractingly inviting as is the effect of

the insidious meshes over bright eyes and delicately rouged cheeks in front. This new veil. which is distinctly Parisian in sentiment, is of fine meshed net. sprayed at wide intervals with a floral pattern, fluished adoep border, and fas-

tened at the back with a flash of diamonds to hang in two bordered streamers quite down to the waist. The veil pin is growing in size as well as popularity.
The modest woman that wouldn't wear her
diamond ornaments in the morning any
sooner than she would go without them in the

MAKE YOURSELF THIS GOWN.

Very Simple, and You Will E joy it When You Are Summering. Here is a pretty idea for a summer gown that when desire for dress censeth, even in the soul

of the valnest woman. comes a burden and you envy the Kaffir woman, whose full dress consists of a bead girdle. The ma-terial is black organdle with a bow knot of primrose yellow to brighten it. The skirt

primrose yellow to brighten it. The skirt is gathered, the fulness, of course, massed at the back, which trains in the prevailing fashion. Around the skirt are two flounces of the muslin with a black lace insertion, two lineless wide and an edge still wider finishing each. The upper frill is gathered to a beading threaded with riblion. The waist is simply gathered with strips of insertion running from the neck lengthwise to the belt, and has a broad ruffle like those on the skirt, with an excess of fulness in the lack, gathered to the narrow band of lace that does duty for a belt.

The woman who has a gown like this will find it a great comfort in the country, where the ideas of the average laundress concerning her art are as ernote as the more dainty light dresses, it hasts the entire senson without being cleaned. The idea, however, is equally pretty carried out in lighter colors.

AS TO NECKLACES. The Proper Thing to Wear With the Col-

luries - Gown-It to Expensive. The flat has gone forth that necklaces

longer worn clasped about the throat of beauty, but rather drared across her bodies as a decor-



ation. Of course while the Princess of Wales

the Princess of Wales extends her gracious influence over teminine fushion the collariette and festioned out in the collariette and festioned out in the collariette and festioned out in the collaries gowing in as an adjunct to the collariess gowing in as an adjunct to the collariess gowing in as an adjunct to the collariess gowing in as an adjunct to which is sewed a collection of old lewels of divers kinds, quaint crosses from ancient abeys, old medals of forgotten sovereigns, miniatures, and all manner of interesting curios which makes a trinket necessitating so much trouble and expense in collecting, as well as skill in arranging, that it will not be liable to become vuigar through too great popularity. Mrs. Astor affects this velter ribson collarette covered

in collecting, as well as skill in arranging, that it will not to liable to become vuigar through too great popularity. Mrs. Astor affects this velvet ribion collarette covered thick with her magnificent jewels. But you will not see it worn by the young maids or matrons. To the woman who is lucky enough to possess a smooth, round throat, with those two soft creases under the slope of the chin known as the 'venus-collar,' and the exquisite dopression at the base of the throat that the poets call Cupid's kissing place, leaves her white neck and shoulders quite unadorned, save by their own beauty, and festions her necklaces among the lockets, pins, and pendants that blaze upon the corsuge of her evening gowns, or shine in glittering array upon the bolice of her dinner dress. It is himed that Lady Booke is responsible for this new fancy, for the lify column of her justly celebrated throat is rarely adorned with either necklace or chain.

CAN'T BE MADE AT HOME.

This Gown Is Imported and In Costly at Among an array of imported gowns dis-

played during the past week was one which the women formed a hollow square about and rejoiced in studying. Many prophecies have been written about the return to draped gowns. and this little frock was halled as the harbinger of a new regime. The skirt was of white wool striped with silk threads of rose and blue and brown in soft and harmonious tints. These stripes, cut on the cross in the usual fashion, met in the centre



in a succession of acute angles, sloping thence to the sides. Over this skirt was draped a tablier of white wool with a weven border, employing all the colors of the strines in a closely woven mixed pattern. This tablier was united to the waist beneath, resettes of velver ribbon matching one of the colors in the skirt. The back of the gown was cut severely en principle, with a long and pointed train falling in a watton pleat from the waist line. A broad ruffle of the bordered material was gathered about the shoulders, and continued to the waist line in sloping bretelles.

CHILDREN IN THE DANCE.

There are Fashione, and Pretty Ones too, for the Little Boys and Girls.

The fashionable baby learns to dance as soon as he can walk and often before he learns to read. In the morning classes at Sherry's or the Music Hall banqueting rooms the little belies and beaux are taught the salutation elegant and all the pretty etiquette of the callroom, while tiny feet are trained to step the measure and thread the mazes of the dance. Gay little gowns and smart little suits are worn by these fair ladies in short frocks and gallant escorts in knickerbockers.



Mousseline de sole, liberty ailk, heavy corded Bengaline, and even rich brocade, as well as the more childish mulls and fine

trousers were of blue, and the waisteest of white pique, buttoned with brees buttons, had a large-sallor coilar turning out over the coat. Above this the regular coilar and the finished the neek.

The little maid to whom he was gallantly devoted had a wealth of pale yellow curis tossing and fluttering as she danced and was dreased in light stom-green corded silk with bretelles of mousacine de sols with a broad, soft sash of the same. Dataly little boots of light brown suedes and stocklegs of the same of suede covered the little hands. You left almost sorty for the prime conventional child, who fluttered her fan with the airs of a grown up helle, and kept sedately and decorously to the figure of the dance with no childish skip or laugh. But she seemed to enjoy it in a consorvative sort of style.

\*\*VARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS.\*\*

The Newest Wrinkles in Bracelets and Trink-is - Fagagement Blags - Beits, Hats, and Gloves - A Lucky Girl's Gova. Their over-aleriness puts the rhoplifter at one on guard and offends the customers and are not respected by their employees as smart detectives sort of style.

The latest friumph of the jeweller's art is the enamelied pin in form of a butterfly swing or a feather scarcely larget than a dime, in limitation of the pretty white feathers tipped with the brown of the partridge or the speckled bluejay's plumage. Each little feather tip is inserted in and completed by a tipy sheath of dull gold with a pin at the back. The rich-hued brown butterfly, fringed with orange and black, and the peacock butterfly are the species prefetred for enamel, and it is

\*\*MUST THE CORSET GO?\*\* The rich-hued brown butterfly, fringed with orange and black, and the peacock butterfly are the species preferred for enamel, and it is hard to tell which is most eleverly imitated. the bloom of the butterfly's wing or the glossy smoothness of the plumage. New bracelets are of pearls and diamonds, a

row of each twisted together to form a series of clongated ovals. In Paris a new form of armiet much in vogue is a narrow band of watered ribbon with slide and buckle in precious stones, intended to be worn over the edge of the glove, and called the arretière à gants.

The new engagement ring that the lover gives his lady has two large stones, a diamond and sapphire or diamond and ruby, or pearl, forming the extremities of an open ring, the ends overlapping to bring one stone above another. The ring most fancied as a gift from the girl to her betroftled is a chain of platinum and gold with a true lover's knot on top. It is not a stiff chain, but the links must fall softly together when he takes it off, in token of the fact that her chains are light ones.

One lucky girl is relieved from the necessity of selecting her spring gown by having one ready to be put on sent to her straight from Paris. It is in beaver-colored tweed. The fourreau skirt, with its straight train, is encircled with many rows of machine stitching, and the coat bodice of blue-faced cloth has Directoire lapels and a turned-



down collar of fawn-colored cloth. The jaunty coat is smartened with gilt buttons, and opens at the throat to show a clerical collar of ceru-colored lace. A low four-in-hand hat of blue straw is worn with a paste buckle gleaming on a ribbed band in front and estrich tips at the back.

The swell girl buys a new belt as often as he buys new gloves. Just now there is a fancy for very narrow belts to be worn with allk waists and cloth dresses. Belts of colored metal have a bowknot of silver for a class, and belts of veivet ribbon have beautifully etched buckles of gold and silver. The dehamois girdles are clasped with silver, and occasionally one of kind fortune's favorites has a three-linked buckle of diamonds fastening a belt of velvet or moire ribbon.

The -ash belt is, too, an elegant addition to the waist of the slim woman, but when it encious a circumference of twenty-five or more inches it loses at fascination. Fashion has a most inconsiderate habit of sulting her decrees exclusively to slender figures, but never has she been more flagrantly regardless of the requirements of the stout woman than in this season is designs.

As usual with the beginning of a season any number of fancy and Lizarre tints in gloves are displayed in the shops, but good taste limits the choice of colors to few shades, and tan still holds its own with wonderful pertinacity. Several pretty shades of yellow tan, to rose colors, neutral thits in grays shading to beige, fawn, sand color, and a pretty new color called mulos, or field mouse, will be worn for dressy occasions with light gowns, and will be made striking with black stitching and seams sewed with black thread.

Hats are bound to be nautical. Last year it was the yacht's rigging they copied, and every stylish bonnet was built on the fore and after model. This year the



A curious eighteenth century custom has

been revived by the leading Paris coffures, of having models made of the heads of distant clients, in order to



study the effects of new study the effects of new styles of hairdressing and keep the ladies posted on the newest and most becoming fashions. A Russian grande dame, for example, sends at a considerable expense a factifule of her head and face, copied perfectly in every detail, to her hairdresser in Paris. He experiments freely, by result is obtained he of it, with migute direct

and when a satisfactory result is obtained he mails a photograph of it, with minute direc-tions for arrangement, each menth to the St. Petersburg belle, and thus snables her to look up to date in the matter of coffure. The in-itial expense is not small, for the wax modeller must be in his way a true artist.

WOMEN AS DETECTIVES.

The San Francisco Explanation of Why They Do Not Succeed.

The woman detective is not a success according to the testimony of the San Francisco police officials, who claim that the detecting of crime and the hunting of criminals involve visiting places where women cannot go with-out exciting the suspicion of the offender and putting him on his guard, as well as subjecting herself to danger and insult.

One very ungallant detective is represented by a San Francisco newspaper as saying that women are not as persevering as men unless they are actuated by motives of revenge or jealousy, and in those cases a woman will persevere until she drops dead in order to ac-complish her object. She will do more for wools, are fashioned into the quaint picture gowns in which the bright-eyed little maids courtesy and trin and glide. There is less variety in the dress of the little boys, most of the suits having very short knickerboskers, full slik waists, with short kton coats, square at the hottom, instead of rounding off in zous avo fashion, and broad soft ties of bright slik. A distinctive little suit was worn at the last Saturday class by a slim, stylish small beau of six. The little coat fitted in smartly at the waist, and the diminutive

**经市的主要用的**实现在,但是两种的方式。

MUST THE CORSET GO?

Same Sensible Reasons for Discarding It-How to Begin.

The question of discarding corsets is agitating the brains of many young women now adays. The slim, shapely beauties do not so much object as do the fat and pudgy women, who seem to think that a trim waist is all that is necessary to carry them through life. A woman is reported in the San Francisco Chre icle as saying: "When you come to realize the freedom of having no stiff, hard, tight-



squeezing affair holding you, as it seems sometimes, as though you were in a vise, you begin to get a little real enjoyment from life. At first there is a feeling as if a strong sup-port were taken away from you—as if you could not sit up straight alone, and I con-less, too, to having had a feeling of weakness in the sides and back. When you come to think of it that was natural enough, and there s no doubt that, had I laced tighter than I did. I would have felt still weaker and still more in need of support. Nothing in the world would tempt me to wear a corset again, now would tempt me to wear a corset again, now that I can feel the delicious comfort of being stayles, and stringless about the waist; nothing but obesity. Were I to get fat, of course I would have to wear the hateful old things. A fat woman without a corset looks like a stall-fed cow."

A physician said: "With some women I am told the main object of wearing a corset is that they shall have line busts, but, as a matter of



A TIGHT PIT.

fact, corset-wearing is accountable for the lack of development that one sees in many young women of the day. Were they to throw away their corsets they would find that in a short time the longed-for development would come, and unless they were uncommonly lean or in poor health they would not have so very long to wait, either. In all the photographs of wild women that one sees, whether they are sloux. Sumatrans, or South Soa Islanders, one observes that a lack of bust development is the exception and not the rule. Nature is nature every time, and natural woman is healthy woman, under ordinary circumstances and conditions. I may state that it is not always well to be too precipitate in this matter of throwing aside the corset.

"The best way for a woman to rid hersoif of corsets is to first loosen them up and wear them that way for a few wocks. This will in itself give her great freedom, and will prepare her for the greater comfort which she is sure to enjoy later when she shall have finally cast off her tightly buckled shield and made of herseif a wholly free woman. Then let the strings be let out still further and further, until the ribs of the corset give nectually no support to the back, when they may be discarded. In this narticular, you will see, there is no exception to the rule that radical and extreme measures suddenly applied often result disastronsly. It is hetter to take the reform in hand with a determination not to pursue it too hastily. Yes, I have no objection to what are known as 'waists.' They are all well enough, if the women must wear something to keep them in shape, as they call it. There is a great deal of difference between the reads and 'amboos in the 'waists' and the steel and whalebone of the corsets. Compared with the corsets they are indeed quite harmless."

Hints to Help the Spring Dressmaking-Materials and Styles.

Skirts may safely be cut much after the manner of those in vogue for several months past. recent importations showing that clongated, perpendicular effects are still given preominence.

The "bell" pattern need not, perforce, be adhered to, many light-weight materials being made on a foundation, gathered snugly back with a draw string, the outside material draped smoothly on the foundation, the back fulness falling in natural lines rather than in set pleats. Decidedly more trimming is permitted

around the edge of the skirt. Several narrow

Decidedly more trimming is permitted around the edge of the skirt. Several narrow flounces or full ruchings some little distance apart, and forming a border anywhere from five to twenty inches, is a favorite trimming: passementerie or bias bands of a contrasting color, in turn edged with narrow braid or jet, are used in the same way.

Much attention is given to fitting the skirt smoothly and gracefully over the hips, more especially when a bodice band is attached—a style used in connection with the French round waist or bodice without basques, which this season will enjoy unusual prominence.

In the heavier grades of deths and cheviota the jacket bodice, with and without a full front and of various lengths, is still used. A new feature is the introduction of back coat-tail pockets exactly after the manner of those in a man's coat.

Long streamers of ribbon, lace, or slik floating from the neck to the bottom of the skirt in the back, decorate many of the French models; a variation has pendants which start from the lower part of a yoke or from the beta.

It is safe to cut any variety of a full sleeve, Scarcely a model to date but what includes a loose sleeve. The "gauntlet" style is still a favorite, so is the leg-o'-mutton, trimmed, however, about the wrist. In fact, the last feature is noticeable in all the sleeves, all sorts of pretty touches through the aid of tiny ruffles, puffs, &c., superseding the bare unfinished effect, considered the proper wrist addunct in last winter's models.

As to materials—especially the woollens—the motited varieties are by far the newest and most stylish. Although perpendicular stripes form the basis of the majority of the best patterns, these same stripes are so varieties for the basis of the majority of the best patterns, these same stripes are so varieties for the basis of the majority of the best patterns, these same stripes are so varieties and color they almost cease to look like stripes.

LET Well Enough Alone.

Royal Baking Powder has been used in the majority of American homes for over a quarter of a century. It has never failed to meet every test, to make light, sweet, delicious, wholesome, perfect food. No leavening agent has ever given such good and great satisfaction. The Royal

has likewise been proven by the official Government tests absolutely pure, greatest in strength, the best baking powder made. The market is full of cheaply made imitation baking powders, mixtures containing alum, lime, and sulphuric acid, which are dangerous to use in food, or even to experiment with. All kinds of

schemes and slanderous stories are employed to work these off upon unsuspecting consumers. Prudent housekeepers should be on their guard. If in grocery stores, in cooking schools, or by tramps in your kitchen, these powders are recommended in place of the Royal, it is because such recommendation is paid for. Send back and decline to take any baking powder in place of the old and thoroughly tried Royal. "Let well enough alone."

one, two, or three inch space between fine black satin bars, are among the best designs seen in the latest importations.

As to "challies" to be more used than ever, it is said a flower rattern, by all means, is the thing: but let the seeker after artistic effect avoid all those which furnish marked contrasts of vivid tones of color.

As Era of Reform in Dress.

CREEDE'S WOMAN PIONRER.

She Knows How to Lorate a Claim and How to Protect It, Too. From the St. Leuis Glade Democrat.

CREEDE, Col., Feb. 28 — Among all the thourands at Cresele, none attracts more attention
than Mrs. Maria Love. She is a widow and an
Obloan by birth. When,
a number of years ago,
her husband died of
consumption in Pueblo,
she found horself in a
land of strangors and
with a large family of
children to rear and
educate. The few hundred dollars left by her
husband went to purchase a small stock of
stationery and nowspapers.
When the four broke

chase a small stock of stationery and nowspaners.

When the fever broke out at Creede Mrs. Love was one of the first on the ground, and has been there ever since. The rough men of the camp recognized in her features and hearing the lady to the manner born, and treat her with the utmost courtesy and most distinguished consideration. She moves around among them on the streets, in stores and hotel offices, like a queen. She is quick to grasp the effect of a proposition, and buys a town let or a caim with the same and judgment of the shrewlest and most experienced operator. Nor does she confine her querations to the narrow, gorge-confined limits of the town. Most any day when the sam's rays are playing hide-and-go-seek with the snow crystals on the mountains and cliffs, Mrs. Lave can be seen astride a burroriding over the hills in search of leads. She has staked off five claims, some of which old prospectors declare will make her the Silver Queen. Wee to the man who would dare jump one of her claims, for the camp would rise up on masse and tear him limb from limb. She is of magnificent physical development, and her face is of a decidedly classic mould, she dresses in severely modest colors, her large hat with its great black plume being the only conspicuous feature of her attire.

A WOMAN ARCHITECT.

iss Sofia Hayden, Who Besigned the Woman's Building of the World's Pair.

From the Chicago Herald. It has been generally supposed that Miss Hayden, architect of the woman's building of the Columbian Exposition, is an American. This is erroneous. Soils Gregoria Hayden is a Chilian. She is a native of the city of Santiago. Her mother was Elecena Davaia, a Peruvian of Epanish ancos-try. Miss Hayden looks like a South American. Her large, imaginative eyes.



deep in their grave and sensitive light; her low, broad brows, full of meditativeness, her oval face and olive complexion; her low, act, full voice, and her characteristic lies are alto-gether suggestive of the Latin type. It is manifest that, physically, she follows her mother's model, while it is no less certain that in nature and traits of mind she is also Latin

CHICAGO GIRLS INTER STED.

The Autographic Plaque has Stirred Then to Great Industry. From the Chicago Tribune.

The girls have a new fad now. It is called the "autographic plaque." Like all fads, it has swert the homes of the young women like wildfire, and has occasioned no end of sharp comment by members of the sterner sex who have been mulcted of dimes.

The "autographic plaque" is an ingenious

The "autographic plaque" is an ingenious device of a china firing concern, and its purpose is financial gain for this establishment. Pieces of cardboard, 10x10 inches in size, are distributed where they are likely to meet with a favorable reception. These pieces of card contain a circle in the centre—a reserved space large enough for a reproduced photograph. From the circumference of this circle extend lines to a larger circle, like spokes in a wheel from the hub to the tira. The snaces between those lines are for autographs.

There are fifty such spaces, and it has been declared the proper thing for a girl to get the autographs of fifty of her male friends written within them. An unwritten law in this fad decrees that each autograph writer must produce a dime with his signature. When all the spaces are full and onch name paid for the girl has \$5, and this \$5. If sent to a certain place with the card and a photograph of the owner, will secure a chira plaque with the picture and autographs (or the girls who have little or nothing to 60, and signatures are greatly in demand.

She Found Work at Home.

From the Litten Olarrer. A village in the western part of the State recently delegated a young married woman to attend the W. C. T. U. Convention held at East attend the W. C. T. U. Convention held at East Aurora. The wife left her husband to keep house for two days, and had a most glorious time at the Convention discussing the best mode of wiping the curse of rum off the face of the earth. The poor husband stayed at home on an exhilarating diet of cold mince pie. But as the evening of the first day wore on he became very lonesome and betook himself to a neighboring favorn for the first time in his life. His wife, on her return, found her husband still in a drawsy mood and decidedly uncertain as to how and when he returned home. There has been an executive session of a small branch of the W. C. T. U. at that house ever since.

The Era of Big Giris. From the Boston Post.

This is the era of the heavy-weight athletic young woman, who walks abroad with the swinging tread of a grenadier, shoulders erect. chest expanded, and head held high, a young woman who thinks nothing of a ten-mile walk, and is altogether a new type of American in-dependence.

and is altogether a new type of American independence.

She is the evolution of the modern college.

Higher education has done it all, and before
we know it we shall have raised a race of
Amazona, and the girls of Laselle and Wellesley will be challenging the hoys of Yale and
tharvard in rowing and racing and football
athletics.

Prof. Bragdon of Laselle Seminary is authority for these facts: Since the opening of the
Seminary in September up to date forty-two
young women have gained it pounds or over;
three 14 each; two, 10; one, 10; one, 20; one,
22, and the record breaker has gained 23
pounds in a little over four months. The
feather weight of them all weighs 51 pounds,
the heaviest plump, 167, and they are the
healthiest set of girls in all New England. So
much for calisthenies, athletics, physiology,
and bygiens in the curriculum of higher education, for Laselle specializes health and
avoirdupole even above Grock and Latin as

An Era of Reform in Dress.

From the farm Home Journal.

To be beautifully and stylishly dressed nowadays one must pay as much attention to one's adays one must pay as much attention to one's underwear as to the gown. The fower under-clothes the better, in order to get the slender effect all women long for. The silk or wood tights, with one silk petriceat, is all that is necessary for warmth. How much more comfortable and sensible than the many skirts women used to burdon themselves with!

We have, indeed, resched an ora of reform in dress and a woman has only herself to blame if she is not comfortably dressed—always novided she chances to spend money enough. Comfortable and beautiful dressing is a luxury, and unfortunately luxuries cost money.

Bright Widow, Bright Daughter.

From the Allean Norating Express.

A rejuvenated widow in Occording county said to her daughter recently that when she the daughter) arrived at her mother's age it would be time to think of marriage. "Yes," replied the girl, "marriage for the second time." Plauet by this reply, the good lady cut out her daughter in the good graces of her "steady company" and married him herself. To obtain revenge for this unmotherly trick, the daughter married her recreant lover's rich father.

A Wim in Hermi'.

From the Samanah Morning News BRUNSWICE. Ga., March 1 .- Fourtoon miles from Brunswick, in Glynn county, lives a lady, Miss Ann Piper, who has spoken to nobody but two women and a little girl in sixteen years. Miss Piper lives within two miles or a railroad, and can hear the whistle of an engine every time it passes her home, yet she has never seen an engine or ridden on a train in her life, she has been living on the same place sixteen years, and never has been to Brunswick.

Fom July.
She measured out the butter with a very solemn sir:
The milk and sugar a.so; and she took the greatest The mink and sugar was, and to add a little hit or count the eggs correctly and to add a little hit or baking powder, which, you know, beginners oft Then she stirred it all together and she baked it full an But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out the

NONE DARED TO FOLLOW HIM.

Young Man Who Risted His Life in a Truding Interprise. A young man died in Marsellies last fall who

had a very adventuresome career within the past seven years. His name was Arthur Blurbaud, and he has some repute in France as a poet. He is best known, however, by his doings in Africa and the very unusual means he adopted for acquiring a competency. He told his friends that he wanted a certain number of thousands of francs, and when he had amassed them he would come home and live on the modest interest of his fortune and among his books. He had given result more than once that he had a dare-devil spirit, but, fortunately, he combined with his courage, apparently reckless as it was, much coolness and discretion. He determined to embark in African trad , and he thought he would meet no competition. He told his friends where he was going, and they tried to dissuade him, but in vain. He had decided to go where

other white men did not dare to verture.

Every one has heard of Harrar, one of the most fanatical of Mohammedan cities. It is sorth of the Gulf of Aden. Richard Burton was the first European to tell us about that big town in Gallaland, and he would never have come home to tell his story if his diaguise had not deceived the suspicious and inhospitable inhabitants. In 1881, when itimbaud went to Africa, it was not difficult to reach Harrar, because Egypt had taken possession and kept a big garrison in the city. Rimbaud's destina-tion, however, was south of Harrar, in a region where the native population was large and no white man had yet been seen. The temerity of the enterprise will be appreciated when the condition of the country is recalled.

Egypt had not a particle of influence an

hour's journey south of Harrar. The French traveller Lucereau had just been killed at Warnbelli, south of Harrar, on the very day he left that city. The wild Gallas raided up to

travellor Lucereau had just been killed at Warnbelli, south of Harrar, on the very day he left that city. The wild Gallas raided up to the very gates of the town. The Egytians did not pretent to protect any one outside of the city, and they never ventured themselves beyond the waits to the south, except in strong force. Every little while some captured Galla was put to death in Harrar for deviltry of one acrt or another. The very fact that Harrar was controlled by a military protectorate intensified the danger in the zone immediately outside, where inwhereness prevailed.

Himbaud and his trade goods arrived in Harrar, and the authorities were properly shocked by his schome. It was his purpose to set up in husiness at Buhassa, on the big plateau about thirty miles south of Harrar. The officials told him he would be killed within a work. They would have atopped him, but limbaud had provided for that contingency. When he was told he could not leave the city except to go lack to the could not leave the city except for go lack to the could not leave the city except for Gallar in the distance of the could not leave the city except for Gallar in the distance of the could not leave the city except for go lack to the could not leave the city except for go lack to the could not leave the city except for Gallar in the distance of the could not leave the city except for go lack to the could not leave the city except for go lack to the could not leave the city except for Gallar in the distance of the distance of the city of the strong for sold down shall a spread of the city and been lucky enough to come out again. He went to Buhassa with a force of as-istants hired on the coast armed with as good guns as are made, and strong onough to protect his property. He sent word to the tribus that he had come as a man of peace to bring them things they would find him a friend worth cultivating if they were friendly to him, but if they preferred to be ugly they would go the processary to the could help him and to the man and to the m